THE YORK BERKAMEN PARTURES MAKINE SEC. 1845.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Vauxhall Garden-Its Rise and Fall-New Workmen are now busily employed in tearing down Vauxhall Garden—its history is ended.

Ferhaps there is no one place in the city of New York that is better known to its inhabitants, or that has had a longer or more varied history, than Vauxhall Garden. It dates back to the Knickerbockers, before the Van It dates back to the America passed off the stage, and comes with its changing fortunes down to the present time. The ground upon which Vauxhall Garden was originally established was purchased of one of the old settlers of the Netherlands by Jacob Sperry, a dorist, who emigrated to this country in the year 1748, from Switzerland. The site then covered an and the same on Broadway, across from street to street Mr. Sperry used this property for the cultivation o flowers and hot house plants, which, in its day, became calebrated. Thousands, who now live, remember the time when Sperry's garden was the great resort of belles and beaux for the purchase of their bouquets. This garden was, at this time, a long walk out of town, the city, in 1748, only containing some twelve thousand in-habitants, and not built up beyond where the City Hall now stands. Such was the profit of this garden to Mr. Sperry that, in 1800, he was satisfied to retire from business, and his grounds were at once put into the market. This was the time when John Jacob Astor was largely investing in real estate, who, in 1803, purchased of Mr. Sperry his entire garden for the sum of £9,000

at the time this property came into Mr. Astor's hands, an enterprising Frenchman, named Delacroix, obtained a twenty-one years lease upon the premises, and at once christened the place Vauxhall Garden. Delacroix turned it into an ice cream saloon, and soon under his management, it grew into favor as a popula and fashiocable resort. The trees, planted by the bands of Mr. Sperry, shaded its walks, and the flowers of his cultivation sent to its farthest limits their swee the place, and on both Broadway and the Bowery were the broad end of the green house erected by Mr. Sperry towards the Bowery, and converted it into a dr saloon. Small boxes, or rather alcoves, were range were permitted to congregate by themselves, and in quiet enjoy their juleps, coblers, cream and jokes. This was, in the first years of the present century, more fashionable than Hoboken or Taylor's, at the present day. It was the resort of the fashionable—the young and old It had no rival, no equal. The love sick swain, all sagerness to please his dulcines, in a dashing ride to Vanxhall, had every opportunity to ply his arts for maid-en's favor. Beneath the foliage of the garden, or re-tired within its alcoves, the more bold grew eloquent upon the one all absorbing theme, while the more timid standing through the insinuating reading of the flower that grew plentifully around. How many couples that still live remember Vauxhall Garden as the place where their first vows were made! It was an ordinary sight, of a summer's afternoon, to see standing around Vauxhall for a mile distant, a solid phalanx of saddled steeds, carriages and buggies, with an urchin holding each rein anxiously waiting for its two shillings fee, when the owner of the "turnout" should return from his feasting within the garden. An evening at the garden was even more pleasant than during the day. Along the waiks were hung variagated lights, formed into stars, serpents, suns and systems, hauging from tree tops and illuminating rose bushes, swinging amid hiso's and the rose of sharon. On festival days, to all these attractions of the garden were added displays of fireworks, the only place of a similar exhibition in the city. The great day of the garden was on the 4th of July. From morning till night Vauxhali was crowded on the 4th, at a charge of twenty-fly cents admission. We learn from an old gentleman wh acted occasionally as one of the clerks for Mr. Delacroix that on a fourth of July evening, the receipts of the place were about \$8,000, for many successive anaiversaries. The garden was capable of holding from fiftee to twenty thousand people, and this number often as sembled within its entrances. This was Vauxhall gar den in its first days.

to twenty thousand people, and this number often as sembled within its entrances. This was vauxhall gar den in its first days.

The city about Vauxhall at this period was unbuirt. Open fields attretched away to the river on either side. The city lay away off towards the Buttery. This was emphatically among the boys "up town," who waged a desperate war against the "down-towners." Whenever the down town boys came up to get a plate of Delacroix cream, they were fortunate if the "up-towners" did not send them home with a bruised head. Over upon what was called in those days "Sailor's Song Harbor Hill," which is now the corner of Broadway and Tenth street, the Vauxhall or up town boys erseted their juvenile fortifications, and, provided with a large supply of stones and allings, they awaited the on-set of the down town phalanx. The strife here upon this hill would last sometimes from moraing thi night, and many on both sides would retire from the field with black eyes and aching limbs. Both parties were in these days regularly organized with their chieftains, colonels, captains, and lieutenants, and carried on their batties with all the rules and regulations of regular warfare. Hundreds who read this will recollect the battle cry of the "up towners" when the fight opened:—

caysians, and lieuwennis, and carried on their battles with all the rules and regulations of regular warfare. Hundreds who read this will recollect the battle cry of the "up towners" when the fight opened:—

The white cockade and the peacock feather;
The up town boys will fight forever;
While the down town boys are in their pen,
Sneaking out and sneaking in.

There were no policemen in those primitive days to interrupt the belligerents, and their fights were open, bold and bloody. This was the condition of the city arout of vankali Garden in its first days.

Delecroix made a fortune, and retired from the Garden in the year 1819, before his lease expired. He was succeeded by his soo, but when the father left, the prestige of his name was gone, and the Garden went into its decline. The son was succeeded by the son-in law of Monsieur Delacroix, in 1825, who was also unsuccessful. He could make no money, as his father-ta-law bad. The city by this time had become more populated, and rival establishments had started down town. Vauxhall had passed its palmy days. The son in-law possessed the place only a few years, and in 1830, or about that time, it passed into the hands of Joseph Hunt. Within a few years before this time, Mr. Delacroix's lease had been cut through parallel with Broadway and the Bowery, reducing the Garden to just half its original size. Mr. Hunt continued the Garden in the same business carried on by M. Delacroix, but the attempt to make the place of the same with a company of circus actors; but his attempt to make the place of the company of circus actors; but his clowns, his deacing horses, and his ground and lofty tumblers, could not call back again the former glory of Vauxhall. The circus failed after a two years' trial, and merged into various ether companies strolling about the company that day, and such a present time. It was during the time of Hunt, or about 1830, that Gilley, a Frenchman, made from Vauxhall has ground and lofty tumblers, could not call back again the former glory of Vauxhal

not, at the same price, gather more than two hundred within the Hippodrome, to see him perform the same feet.

In 1836 Mr. Hunt, getting tired of his business, leased out his premises to Bradford Jones, in whose hands they have remained till within the last two years. Mr. Hunt had resorted to almost every inessure to get up a new neme for Yauxhall, but all to no purpose. He had tried a curcus, lee creams, a balloon ascession, and among other things Barnum first figured here as a showman—but all to no purpose. Barnum here commenced his career of humbog, with Jack Diamond the famous nearo dancer. But even Barnum issiled in Vauxhall, and after a few exhibitions of kis negro dancer, be had to pack off to other neighborhoods. It was during Mr. Jones's time that the second twenty-one year lease of Mr. Astor captred, and the new proprietor of the property would not renew the papers for a period beyond three years. While Mr. Jones was in possession of Vauxhall, it gradually descended from low to lower, from bad to werse, till at last it became the head-querters of politicians. Its gardess have been, in latter years, frequented with visiters of the "Mose and Lize" order, and Sykesy always resorted there it he felt he would "spile" if he "dion't git in er muse." In the presidential campagn the Taylor partitions held their mass meetings in Vauxhall, and for years past politicians and rowdies have taken to themselves the place that was once the resort of the beauty, the lovely, and the fashionable of the city.

This is the end of Vauxhall Garden. In it fortunes have been in a ratio quality the progress of the city. It has had its day, and now only state in memory and history. Its buildings are now demolitated, and upon its alter are to be exected new buildings to answer the demance of trade. Thus passes away the relice of other days.

THE ENLISTMENT FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

tions to Marshal Hillyer.

The following is a copy of the United States District

Attorney's letter to the Marshal respecting the enlist-

ment in New York for the Crimea:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, March 23, 1865.

Sim—From the newspapers, during the last few days,
and from other sources, I am inclined to believe that
persons in this city are engaged in recruiting men and
shipping them to some place out of the jurisdiction of
the United States, with the intent, there, to be formed
into regiments to serve in the present war of France
England and their silles, against Russis.

The United States are happly at peace with all the nations of the world. The continuance of peace to our
country depends upon the stridt enforcement of our
neutrality laws to the fullest extent. This duty we owe
to ourselves and to all nations with whom we are in
amity. I beg, therefore, to call your attention to the
second section of the neutrality act of 1818, which provices that—

amity. 1 beg, therefore, to call your attention to the second section of the neutrality act of 1818, which provides that—
"If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, a mariner, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, lettar of mark, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and he fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding one thousand tollars and imprisoned not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned the terminal of the law of the United States which are passed to preserve our neutrality.

I will cheerfully co-operate with you in such measures as you may adopt to prevent the infraction of this important safeguard to our national peace and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant. JOHN McKEON, U. S. Dist Att'y.

To A. T. Hillyrik, Esq., U. S. Marshall, Now York.

Description of the British Shipping Office for

WILLIAM L. MARCY TO BE APPLIED TO—A REPORTER'S FURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The account published in yesterday's Herald of the

head-quarters of the British army in the United States, produced no little excitement, and during the day the place in question was visited by crowds of curious people, who were desirous of seeing and learning all they could about this singular establishment. We understand that the authorities have already taken action in this matter, ney, has sent on to the Cabinet in Washington, to know what steps it is advisable for him to take, in frustrating the efforts of the English government to raise recruits for their army in the Crimea. Meanwhile he has ordered the United States Marshal to give the parties engaged in this service notice that they will be dealt with acc

the United States Marshal to give the parties engaged in this service notice that they will be dealt with according to law.

Our reporter yesterday visited the office of Mr. Angus McDonald, whose advertisement, inviting unemployed workmen to enter the British legion, we pulsabed yesterday. On arriving at the place designated, No 36 Pears street, he found it to be an old and ulapidated building, apparently a tenant house, sadiy out of repair. There was no announcement outside that this was the great shipping agency, by which the English government sent restuits to the Crimea, but on entering the half door to the right might be seen a door and on it a paper, with the name of Angus McDonald written in ink. The inside of the room was anything but inviting—there was no fire, and, as the window panes were broken in several places, the air biew in raw and cold. The walls were rough and the floor dirty; indeed, the whole concern had a most uncomfortable and cheerless aspect. The furniture consisted of a pine table and four wooden chairs. On entering the room, the Reporter found a young man walking around the apartment 'riskly, and blowing on his fingers to keep them warm. The following converaction ensued:—

ENEMORTER—Has any been sent yet?

LAD—We book those who wish to ge to Canada to join thete. Mr. McDonald is not in, or he could tell more about it.

REPORTER—Has any been sent yet?

LAD—We have, so tar, been unable to procure a ship, but we can get as many as we wish to go. Owing to the publication in the Herkald, I beliave this place will be closed to morrow, as the United States District Attorney will be likely to put a stop to it.

The Reporter afterwards succeeded in finding Mr. McDonald, with whom he had the following conversation:—Reporter—Mr. Bennett desired me to call on you, to inquige as to your success in enrolling men for the Hritish service?

Mr. McDonald (manifesting great uneasiness and looking quite ferce)—Tell Mr. Beonett that he had better mind his own business and let me attend to mine; you ave m

A Union MENTING IN MIR FIRST WARD.—A meeting was held at the Hudson House, in Grand street, last evening, pursuant to a notice posted in the strests, calling "A Union meeting, without distinction of party, at the Hudson House, at 7% o'clock, to nominate good calling "A Union meeting, without distinction of party, at the Hudson House, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate good and true men to fill the city and ward offices, to be supported at the election in April—men who will have the interests of the majority of the citizens at hart, and who are in favor of liberal and Judicious laws." This call was signed "Many Citizens." At the appointed time some therity or forty persons who were present organized the meeting. Mr. J. W. Young was appointed chairmen, and Samuel S. Ward, secretary. A committee of five was then selected from those present to make nominations. The committee consists of Thomas W. Merchouse, Thomas B. Decker, Lewis Angel, John H. Broas and Jeremiah Mulford. This committee having been instructed to report to a meeting to be held at the same place on Monday evening next, the assemblag adjourned. At about the time of the close of these proceedings the parties who intended to have held the meeting arrived. It was 'then made known that previous private meetings of the "liberals," as they are termed, who are in favor of a more liberal construction of the license laws, had been held, and they had called the meeting, but others not in their confidence had transacted outness is their stead.

The meeting on Monday night will therefore probably be a large and spirited one, as those who eams too late last night will undoubtedly be on hand early enough to participate in the proceedings from the commencement of them. Politically, the complexion of this normanic committee stancs, three democrats and two whigs old party lines, however, are lost night of in this canvass, and the question at insue is that of "license or no license."

FOURTH WARD WHO NOMINATIONS.—The whigs of the Fourth ward met at Wellwood Hall on Thurwing wears.

FOURTH WARD WHIG NORMADON.—Lie wings of the Fourth ward met at Wellwood Hall on Thursday evening, in primary meeting, and nominated Samuel R. Tyrrell ard Samuel F. Hoffman for Aldermon, Itarrey M. Soule and J. B. Schenck for Chosen Fresholders, and Earl B. Sipple for Justice of the Peace.

The Exclusion.—No further deaths have been reported.

The Exclosion.—No further deaths have been reported of those who were injured at the explosion at the fire works at Greenville, on Wednesday.

FORMER—The democrats of the Third ward hed their primary meeting on Wednesday evening, and nominated John H. Low and Wm Fearsall for Alderman; Patrick Cornigan and E. Hope for Chosen Freebolders, and Jesse Flatt, Jr., John Marss, Thos. P. Jordan and John M. Elliot for Justices of the Peace. There was some disturbance, but nothing cerious.

Court of General Seaste SENTENCE OF WILLIAM KISSANE.

March 22.—William Kissane, recently convicted of forgery in the third degree, was brought up this morning for sentence. On being asked by the Clerk what he had to say why judgment should not be promounced against him according to law, the prisoner address Court as follows:-

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT—I shall avail myself of the opportunity now offered, (it being the last I shall possi-bly ever have,) to make a few remarks; and I wish it distinctly understood that what I am about to say is in no way whatever intended by me as suing for mercy; on the contrary, I feel that I deserve any panalty which thi Court may deem proper to inflict. My life, sir, as some of the public prints have set forth, has not been one con-Court may deem proper to inflict. My life, sir, as some of the public prints have set forth, has not been one continued succession of crime. Two years ago I was living with my family in Ohio, in peace, contentment and happinese, known and respected by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, without one blot—one stain upon my name. But in an evil hour there came about my dwelling inose who had blighted and blasted many a home before. I shall not enter into details of the wretchedness and desolation they have brought about me and mire, and which, sir, have been the means of bringing me before you this day; also, of sending my family pennilese, houseless and homeless, wanderers on the face of the earth, ashamed of the very name they bear—a name handed to me without a blemish, as untarnished as the driven snow! May God forgive them—I never, never can! Add yet, sir, it was my own fault. Endowed with all the !seelings and senses of manhood, I should have known that to have been breathed upon by them was death; that the very atmosphere which surrounded them was polsonous as that which surrounds the upas tree. I should have indignantly spurned them from me, as you would, sir, the most loathsome ruptile that crawls upon the face of the earth. Had I paused; had I pondered, I had not been here. I must have been in a dream, a sort of spell, when I permitted the ignus fatuus to lead me to destruction; and though I stand here charged with and convicted of crime, yet my heart tells me, and I feel and know it to be true, that I have no sympathy with it; that I have no fellow feeling or emotion in common with its perpetrators. Had I paused, had I pondered, you, sir, would have been spared the disagreeable duty which develves upon you this day; and lean fancy no duty which develves upon you this day; and lean fancy no duty which develves upon you this day; and lean fancy no duty which develves upon you this day; and lean fancy no duty which develves upon you this day; and lean fancy no duty which develves upon you this day;

The Recorder then addressed the prisoner in the fol-

had a most uncomfortable and cheeriess aspect. The furniture consisted of a pine tuble and four woods furniture consisted of a pine tuble and four woods furniture consisted of a pine tuble and four woods young man waithing around the apartment !riskly, and showing on his fingers to keep them warm. It follows the pine them was allowed to the Publish early ! The woods and the pine them was allowed to the Publish early ! The wood is the pine t

winesses were produced to show that the whole affair was a frolic, and that the complainant had offered to settle for \$25. This was, however, distinctly denied by Brincherhoff, who is apparently a highly respectable man. Witnesses were also produced to prove that Williams was a man of peaceable character. Verdict-Guilty of assault and battery.

Mr. Russell, counsel for the prisoner, moved to suspend judgment, that he might put in affidavite to estable hit he good character of his client, and to show that he was not what is generally known as a fightig man. The Recorder said that the whole affair was one of the greatest outrages he had ever heard of. A respectable man, peaceably occupied in his business, was assailed by two men. severely wounded and had his clothes tarn from his back; and in defence of the act it is set up that it was done in a frolic. Such frolics are of a character that nothing can justify. The Becorder thought the jury right in their verdict; the men, perhaps, did not intend to do any bednly haim, but they evinced a receivened of the feelings of others which must be punished. Nothing but strong examples can purge this city of auch courages. It was the duty of every one to ald in the work, and he (the Recorder) was determined to use all the powers given him towards accomplishing such an object. The coursel was allowed until the first Friday of next term to produce affidavits, which may perhaps, give some grounds for the mitigation of his punishment. Unless this is done, Mr. Wilsams will, so doubt; roceivs auch a lesson as will effectually cure him of his froliceome disposation.

STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY—INDICTMENT PARSENTED.

position.

STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY—INDICTMENT PRESENTED. The tirand Jury came late Court about four o'clock P. M., and preferred an indictment against eight persons severally as principals and accessories before the fact, in the murder of William Pools. No indictment has say the been preferred against the accessories after the fact, but this will be done at the next term of the Sessions. The following is the form of the indictment already presented—

City and County of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, and their oath, present—

That Lewis Baker, late of the Eighth ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York, aforesaid, James Turner, Cornellius Lian, Charles Van Peit, John Hyler, John Morrissey, James Irvin and Patrick Mc-Laughlin, on the twenty fifth day of Pebruary, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon the body of one William Poole, in the peace of the people of the State of New York, then and there bong, wilfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did make anflassault; and that the said Lewis Baker, in his hand then and there bonded and charged, we the said Lewis Baker, in his hand then and there housed held to, against and upon the said William Poole, then and there bonded to be proposed a forcesaid, then and there bead and held to, against and upon the said William Poole, then and there bonded and sharped, and the aforesaid william Poole, then and the said Lewis Baker, with the leader believe by force of the propower shot aforesaid, then and the and leader believe to deep the cheest of him the said William Poole, then and ward will be and leader believe to the cheest of him the said William Poole, then and the trade of the cheest of him the said William Poole, then

and there wilfully, feloniously, and of his malice afore-thought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said William Poole, then and there, with the leades bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth out of the pistol aforesaid by the said Lawis Baker in and upon the left side of the chest of him, the said William Poole, one mortal wound, of the depth of six inches and of the breadth of half an inch, of which said mortal wound he, the said. William Poole, from the said 25th day of February, in the year aforesaid, until the 5th day of March thence next earsing, in the same year, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, did lengwish, and languishing did live; on which said 5th day of March thence next earsing, in the same year, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, of the mortal wound aforesaid, died. And that the aforesaid sames Turner, Cornelius Linn, Charles Van Pelt, John Hyler, John Morrissey, James Irvin and Patrick McLaughlin then and there felonicusly, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, were present, siding, helping, abetting and comforting, assisting and maintaining the said Lewis Baker is the felony and murder aforesaid, in manuer and form aforesaid, do do and commit. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, so say that the said Lewis Paker, James Turner, Cornelius Linn, Charles Van Pelt, John Morrissey, James Irvin and Patrick McLaughlin, him, the said William Poole, then and there, in manuer and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

There are nine other counts, each in turn charging the various parties as principals and the remainder as accessories, varying also by substituting "revolver" for pistol and "ball" for bullet.

The Grand Jury also preferred an indictment against Loeph Hall for the murder of William O'Brien, on the latt cay of January la

their attention to the public service.

NEW RULE OF COURT.

The counsel for defendants in indictments to be tried at the April term of the Court of Sessions, will please fix, before the 30th inst, at the office of the District Attorney, the days of trial. If not so fixed, the District Attorney will act, in regard to days of trial, as the circumstances of each case may, in his judgment, demand, and the ball in the cases of indictment wherein the deendant neglects to appear will be forthwith forfeited. A calendar of indictments now found and to be tried is upon the notice board of this Court in the Sessions building.

By order of the Court,

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

The Court then adjourned.

About Oysters.

MAYOR WOOD ENFORCING THE ORDINANCE AGAINST
TRANSPLANTING OYSTERS DURING THE SUMMER
MONTHS.

The Committee on Public Health of the Board of

Councilmen, consisting of Councilmen Ranney, Cooper Slevin, Smith and Couenhoven, met yesterday at 4 P.M. con on the subject of repealing the following ordinance con on the subject of repealing the following ordinance:

No person shall fbring into the city of New York, or
have in his or her possession in the said city, any oysters, between the first day of May and the first day of
September, in any year, under the penalty of five dollars
for any quantity not exceeding one hundred, and the
further penalty of two dollars for every additional hun-

Mr. John Bullock appeared before the committee and stated that the above ordinance was passed in 1839, when the business of transplanting oys-ters was hardly known, since then it has grown to be of great importance, and over a million dollars worth of oysters, all of them transplant grown to be of great importance, and over a million dollars worth of oysters, all of them transplanted, are now sold in the city during the summer months. Heretofore the ordinance has been a dead letter, no regard whatever being paid tort, but now Mayor Wood has signified his intention of enforcing the law, be the consequences what they may. This determination on the part of his Honor, has produced quite a panic among the oystermen, and they are fearful of engaging in the transplanting of oysters to our waters, as they might suffer great pecuniary loss thereby, and boats are now lying idie that would otherwise be engaged in the trade. Mr. Bullock stated that oysters are unhealthy only when spawning, but he desired that they spawn for the first year after they are transplanted. This does not occur until the second year, and in some water they never spawn at all. The Princes Bay and Chincaroras are of this kind, and to this circumstance may be ascribed their fatness and Savor. Acclimation, if the term may be used, is as necessary for an oyster as a plant. In some waters, and on some soils, oysters spawn readily, on others not at all. The oystermen are unsaimons in demanding a repeal of the ordinance. The following is their petitien to the Common Council:—

The uncersigned, interested in the oyster trade of this city, respectfully petition for a modification of the ordinance which prohibits the sale of oysters during the months of May, June, July and August. At the time said law was passed there was little or no transplanting of oysters; at present, the transportation of oysters from Virginia and other waters as a large business, the oysters so transplanted do not spawn the first year, and are as healthy as those grown here and marketed during the winter months. The Mayor having announced his intention of enforcing the law, your memorialists petition that the law may be so modified as to exclude only from sale, during those months, such oysters the saie and use of which would be detrimental to the public health.

The committee adjourned to meet again next week, when the matter will be again up for consideration.

> The Operatic War. FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.
> Before Justice Van Cott.

case, which was tried on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Bulke ley, counsel for Ole Bull, at once took an appeal to the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

Will you permit me a small space in your columns to insert a letter received by Mr. Ole Bull from Mr. Ellia one of the first lawyers in Pennsylvania, and the attor-ney for the colonists in the settlement of matters be-tween them and Mr. Ole Bull. I wish to add no comtween them and Mr. Ole Bull. I wish to add no com-ment, except to state that Mr. Bull uoes not know of my intantion to publish it, the letter having been handed to me by him, with several other papers. I request the publication out of justice to my client, and because I have repeatedly, since the publication of Maretzek's let-ter on Saturcay last, been inquired of whether Mr. Bull was (as Maretzek had insinuated) denounced by his countrymen at the colony.

L. E. BULKELEY, 49 Wall street.

L. E. BULKELEY, 49 Wall street.

COURRIGHTOR, Faq: My Dear Sir—I have noticed, with deep regret, the disasters attending the Academy of Nusic. I have seen your statement in the Herald of the loth inst., and, netwithstanding Maretree's counter estatement, I think I but express to you the unanimous feeling of the people here, when I tell you that your statement is received with entire credence, and the sympathies of this whole community are with you. As to the fling about your Pennsylvania colony, you may be sure that no people were ever more fully convinced of your philanthropic intentions towards your-countrymen, and of your entire honor in everything which related to that dinastrous undertaking, than the people of Potter county; and if Max Maretree has any ourfooity to know whether the people here regard you with favor, let him come here and say aught against you in relation to the sifairs of the solony, and ray word for it, he would not once the in any doubt as to the respect entertained for you, whatever he might think of the want of gentility of our mountaineers towards himself. I trust that you may be so disembarrassed that at some future period not far remota, you may find it agreeable to come and spend a few quiet weeks among your old friends here, and I beg fou to believe me when I assure you hat no people on the face of the earth would give you a more hearty welcome.

With assurance of my continued regard and deep sympathy in your misfortunes, believe me very truly your friend, ho,

Frence, 200,

Brooklyn City Intelligences.

Twe Frilensen Lagoor Business—A vigorous slaught is being made upon the unlineased liquidealers of this city, and all who are detected in their gal traffic and braught before the courts, are seven dealt with. Judge Culver, of the City Court, yester scatteneed the following perons, who were conviced oring the present term.—Charles inglis, \$25 fine; Zelon Coleman, \$15 fine, H Wrede, \$25 fine; Philip Bur \$15 fine and 25 days impressment. Charles fistance \$25 fine; James Duffy, \$20 fine; John Miller, \$25 fine. Strayout Carriage 10 fine; Thomas McCaffrey, \$25 fine. Strayout Carriage Accusary.—Yesterday afternoon

short leach, \$10 fine; Thomas McCaffey, \$25 fine. Schert leach, \$10 fine; Thomas McCaffey, \$25 fine. Structs Carriage In which were Judge 8. E. Johnson and F. J. Nodine, became frightened and ran off down Fulton avenue. The vehicle came in contact with a tree near the City Hotel, and was dashed to pieces. The immates were thrown upon the stone pavement, and Mr. Nodine was seriously injured. He was conveyed to a neighboring drug store for treatment. The burts sustained by Mr. Johnson are of a comparatively right character.

THE POLICE IN INSTRUME.—Owing to some informality in the fact of consent ation, the Brooklyn police, they have not been able to obtain their pay from the city for the past three months. Some have raised money on their bills at a ruinous discount, and some have been reduced to suffering for the necessaries of life. On Thursday a Thirteenth ward offner had a distress warrant served on him to evacuate the premises he occupied, for non-payment.

THE STREET-SWEETING MACHITES-FIFERIMENTAL TRIAL Last night there was an experimental trial of the street-sweeping machiees in the Second ward. His Honor Mayor Wood, Commissioner Ebling, Mr. Mott, Superintendent of Streets, and a number of the members of both branches of the Common Common Council, were present to witness their performances, and pass judgpresent to witness their performances, and pass judgment on their merits or demerits. John street was first ewept, and though the block between Broadway and Nasau was apparently clean, over five tons of mua and dust were awept into the borsen to be taken away. This is a satisfactory proof that the charges brought against these machines as to their incapacity to awep dirt up close are untrue. We have already described these machines as domeleight. They are of two kinds, so gutter machine, and a straightforward machine, if for the middle of the street. Mayor Wood ascended pleased with their operation, but reserved his opinion of their merits until to-day, when he will give it in an official form. The company who ower these machines have been for some time cleaning the Sceand ward, and it certainly begins to loob something like. Give them a chance.

Suprinsion.—The American Sentiael, a mative American newspaper, has been suspended, and will not be published until May next.

Yesterday Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the body of Michael Higgins, a native of Ireland, about fortyfour years of age, who came to his death from the effects of severe injuries sustained from a fall received while in a state of intexication on St. Patrick's night. The de a state of intextection on St. Patrick a night. The de-ceased, who lived at 232 Seventh avenue, had, on the day in question, imbibed rather freely, and while waiking along the sidewalk, in Sixth street, near Tompkins square, fell into the gutter, fracturing his leg in the fail. He was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and here lingered until Thursday, when he died. The jury rendered a vertical in accordance with the above facts.

Child Drowned —Coroner Histon held an inquest upon the body of a child, five years old, named John Monahan, who, wandering away from his home, at 125 East Fwenty second street, strayed to the docks at the foot of Twenty third street, where he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned, before any assistance could be rondered him. Verdict—"Death by drowning."

INVESTIGATION OF FIRES.

On the night of the 9th of March a fire took place in a burnt very furiously for a while, but the timely arrival of burnt very furiously for a while, but the timely arrival of
the firemen prevented the flames from spreading beyond
the store. The evidence of Mr. Lynch showed that he ocapplied the upper part of the building for a dwelling, and
was up stairs at the time the fire broke out. He also testified to a defect in the gas pipe leading to the meter. Two
or three days prior to the fire the collector for the gas
company called, and Mr. Lynch showed him the leak in
the pipe, and requested him to make a minute of it on
his book for the purpes of informing the company, to
send a man to repair the leak. However, no one came
to stop the leak, and Mr. Lynch because much annoyed
by the escape of gas into the store, and in order to stop
it he applied some soap to the hole. This stopped the
leak fera while. On the night of the fire soap was again
put in the hole, as gas had been escaping all the evening.
Mr. Lynch burnt gas in his dwelling sparments, and
therefore did not turn off the meter in the store, as the
suddenly went out, and he immediately started tog
down stairs to ascertain the difficulty in the store, when,
just as he reached the head of the stairs, persons in the
street knocked at his door and called out the store was
on fire. When Mr. Lynch closed his store he left a fire
burning in the stove, and it is now believed, from the
appearance of the burning and the sudden manner it
occurred, that the gas escaped from the defective pipe
and became ignited from the fire in the stove. Mr.
Lynch believes that the gas taking fire in the stove,
which he had an insurance of \$2.500. He has resided
there for nearly 11 years past. He is siso the owner of
the buildings. This is the first fire occurring on his
premises.

PIRE IN GRAND STREET.

On Sunday evening, March 11, a fire took place in the

On Sunday evening, March 11, a fire took place in the dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Hutchinson, at 191 Grand street. The fire originated in a closet used for keeping wearing apparel, in the second story, front room.

Mrs. Hutchinson testified to not being in the room or at Mrs. Hubchinson testified to not being in the room or at the closet on that afternoon or evening, until after the fire. Miss Sarah Smith (Mrs. Hutchinson's neice) testified to geing to said closet in a hurry, shortly after 7 o'clock, to prepare for church. She took a fluid lamp with her, which she recollects standing on a table about four feet from the closet; she took her hat, furs, shawl and gloves from the closet, but cannot recollect whether ale held the lamp in her hand at the time she took out the clothing, but she thinks it night be possible, but she cannot now recollect. After removing the clothing she shut the closet dorr in a hurry, but did not stop to lock it. Soon after nine o'clock the house was filled with smoke and a fire found to be in the closet. The articles of clothing were all consumed, and the closet door burnt half through, showing conclusively the fire had been burning some length of time. There was no evidence to show that any other person went to that closet after M as Smith. It is supposed to be the result of accident.

was discovered in the fourth story of a carpet ractory Officer McKew, of the Twenty second ward, discovered the fire, notified the private watchman, and together they extinguished the flames with a few pails of water, without much damage. PIRE IN TENTH AVENUE.

Petween 5 and 6 o'clock Thursday morning, a fire

broke out in a two-story frame building situated in Tenth avenue, between Forty sixth and Forty seventh Tenth avenue, between Forty sixth and Forty seventh streefs, occupied as a lager bier saloon and tenpin alley. The building was consumed, together with its contents—loss about \$500. There was an insurance on the stock to the amount of \$500 in the Stuyvesant losurance company. The building was ewned by Mr. Newman, residing in Alien atreet.

At about five o'clock Thursday morning, a fire was discovered in the wheel house of the steam propaller Novelty, lying at pier No. 12, Fast river. Part of the

Novelty, lying at pier No. 12, East river. Part of the wheelhouse was destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

wherhouse was destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

The Excitement at the Convent in Providence, R. I.

(From the Providence Journal, March 23.)

The attempt to get up a row at the convent last evening was a failure. A large crowd assembled in front of the building; but no violence was offered, and little disturbance was made. Most of the people were probably drawn there by curiosity, and many doubties went with the design of supporting the authorities if aid should be required. The Mayor was present, a strong police force was in readiness, and it is understood that further preparations were quietly and judiciously made. The crowd dispersed at an early hour, with no other damage than one stone thrown at the house, and a few cheers and groons. The following notice was placarded in the streets yesterday:

A SHAMELESS ATTEMPT TO CREATE A MOB.

The enemies of the American Order have called upon its noembers to gather for a mob at the corner of Claverick and Broad streets thus evening. Let the enemies alone be held responsible for this call, and for its conservances. Welcome the secondrels to all the party capital they can make out of it.

The members of the order will of course take no farther notice of it than to brand its originators with merited contempt, and leave them to do their own work of persecution.

SUICIDE IN BUPYALO.—H. M. Price committed

BUIGIDE IN BUYFALO.—H. M. Price committed suicide in Buffalo, on the Elet inst., by taking laudanum. He had business connections with E. J. Townsend, in the manufacture of cars. His prospects in life were flattering, and no particular cause could be given for a desire to die, save an imaginary one growing out of menial disturbance. The following letter was found on his table at the Clarendon—'Forget me, all—I am not worth remembering. May all forgise, as I do. This world is hardly worth living for. I can but try another. I wash comes but once; I will trust in Deity. I have awallowed the draught. I expect to finish my life. Once for all, I am weak but not suful. I never committed a crime—errors, perhaps, many. Hope is against me, I yield to fate, and—I was not made to breast the world successfully. I cannot write personally to friends—I should fail. But oh how much larger and warmer is my heart than many would suppose. But so weak—and—I am almost afraid I have not encoseded, this laudanum works so slow. I got laudanum, as I supposed it would be easier to bear—a sleep without go wakening. Thope it will not fail me. Oh my relatives forgive first, and then forget. I have just taken the last drop of three ounces of laudanum. I hope they will not disturb me. Farewell, all. Believe me, truy, that I am more weak than sinful. Oh! a deep and dark plot. Farewell, farewell."

A SMASH AMONG THE CATTLE—The passenger train on the Michigan Southern road, going west, about a o'clock on Saturday meraing, when a short distance from White Pigeon, encountered a drove of cattle on the track, and killed fourteen of them. This occurred on an embankment, which is from twomby to twenty five feet high. Fortunately the train was not thrown from the track—Buffale Republic, March 22.

A SPARE BERARING A MAN'S RIMS—DANGER OF FLATISC WITH REPTILES—A most heartrending transaction occurred at Madison, Ind., on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful collection of every description of reptiles on erhibition there. He feedbally attempted to handle a make, when said snahe coiled around his body, and, with his when said snahe coiled around his body, and, with his online strength asceneded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribe. —Leutersite Demonals, Serch 18.

Police Intelligence.

At a late hour on Thursday night, officer Slater, of the Fifth ward police, while patrolling his beat heard cross of "Help, help!" proceeding from some one apparents; in distress, in the neighborhood of West Broadway and in question, and on arriving there found that a man had been robbed by three men, who seeing the approach of the officer, started off towards Canal street. They were promptly pursued by the officer. At the corner of Canal street two of the men parted company from the other, who going down Canal street company from the other, who going down Canal street alone, was pursued closely, and was at last overhanded in the yard of No. 109 Canal atreet, where he had taken refuge from the officer. The fellow was immediately taken to the station and locked up. Officer Slater then went back to lock for the man that had been assaulted, but he could not find him; and after a strict search, the policeman came to the concensies that he had been spirited away by the other two assailants, in order to prever him making his appearance before a magistrate to prever a complaint against the man arrested. On searching the yard where the prisoner was captured, five collars in gold was found on the ground, which is supposed to be a part of the processe of the robbery. The prisoner, on being brought before Justice Committed for examination.

An Alleger onn fulls Processed are many way the committed for examination. Fifth ward police, while patrolling his beat heard crites

terday brought before Justice Pearsy, at the Second District Police Court, charged on the complaint of Philip Corwin with having relieved him of a portmonnale cos Corwin with having relieved him of a portmonnale containing \$4, while he was riding in one of the Broadway line of stages. The accused, it is alleged, got into the stage soon after the complainant had entered, and quietly sitting down on the seat beside him, slyly introduced his hand into the pocket of Mr. Corwin, and when the stage gave a lurch, successed to extract the purse, but was caught in the act by the complainant. The prisoner was taken into custody by one of the Twentista ward police, who brought him to the police court, where he was locked up for examination.

CHARGE ON MURGLARY.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.
Two men, named Robert Neal and Freeman Sheppard, were arrested, yesterday, by officer landsay, of the Six-teenth ward police, charged, on the complaint of Joseph teenth ward police, charged, on the complaint of Joseph Logas, of 92 Mercer street, with having broken into his workshep by forcing open the door, and stealing therefrom a flute, four seldering irons, and a quantity of solder—valued in all, at \$15. The prisoners, it is alleged, on being charged with the commission of the burgiary, admitted their guilt. A part of the atolen property was, it is also alleged, found in their possession. The prisoners were taken before Justice Pearcy, at the Second District Police Court (Jefferson market), who committed them for trial.

Two men, named Walter Jewett and John Cooche, were broughe before Justice Bogart yesterday, charged on the complaint of W. H. Scott, with earslessly and recklessly driving a wagon along Centre street, to the great danger of pedestrians' lives. The complainant alleges that while crossing the street above usmed he was knocked down by the accused's wagon, and narrow-ly escaped being crushed to death. Mears. Jewett and Cooche were set at liberty on paying four dollars fins, which being paid, they continued their journey is the wagon, but at a decidedly slower pace than previous to the fine being imposed upon them.

COUNCILMAN KERRIGAN BAILED.
Councilman Kerrigan, of the Thirteenth Council diatrict, charged with having sided in the escape of Baker, Judge Stuart, until yesterday, was determined not to reduce the bail from the amount first fixed upon \$10,000; but at the earnest solicitations of the pricester's friends, the bail was reduced to \$5,000, which was promptly given.

remptly given.

ARREST ON CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Testerday afternoon officer Woodridge, attached to
the Court of General Sessions squad of police, arrested
Abraham Shairfieldt, of No. 102 Centre street, the somplainant in a case of alleged false pretences against De-vid Nathan, tried yesterday morning in the Cours of General Feesions and resulting in the acquittal of Ma-than, for having sworn falsely against the party them a prisoner. The accused was brought before Justice Connoily, who held him for examination.

CAUGHT NAPPING IN A PERRY BOAT.

On Thursday atternoon Mr. John Green, of Green L. I., while on his way to New York in one of the Wil-liamsburg ferry boats, fell asleep, and while in this pleasant situation one of the light fingered gentry espice him. The pickpocket went up to the sleeper, and in a dexterous manner succeeded in relieving him of his gold watch and chain, valued at \$100. Mr. Green avoke in about one or two minutes after the larceny had been

On Thursday afternoon, a young woman, named Aga Bunting, appeared before Justice Connolly, at the Low Police Court, and made a complaint for abandonm against her busband, Joseph, who, she alleges, deser against her husband, Joseph, who, she alleges, deserted her ere the honeymoon was over, leaving her without any means of support or protection; that after casting her off, and without any just cause, too, he made love to one Mary Escab, preferring her to his good and lawful spouse. The magistrate, on hearing the doleful tale of Mrs. Bunting, issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who was promptly arrested by officer Horizon, and, on being brought before the magistrate, was locked up, in order to give him an opportunity to reflect upon the second chelice that he had made. Bunting was employed as conductor on the Third avenue railroad so me months age, and latterly was ungaged as a singular different production of the magistrate was provided by which he could easily earn sufficient money to keep himself and his forsaken wife pretty comfortable.

ALLEGED PRAUDULENT COLLECTOR.

Mrs. Roxans Wood, boarding in Beach street, was ar rested on Thursday, by the Twenty-first ward police, charged, on the complaint of the managers of the Home. for the Friendless, with having collected several hundred dollars from citarens in this city and the adjoining neighborhood, under pretence that she was duly authorized to the same by the officers of the institution. This woman, it is alleged, has made calls for the last six months on some of the first merchants down town, and precured from them sums averaging from three to five dollars. It is also alleged that the prisoner was caver authorized to make these collections, and that she never reported or paid over to the society any of the donations received and recorded on her subscription book. In the possession of the accused was found the book made mention of in the affidevit of the managers of the Home for the Friendlers, shewing, apparently, that about \$200 had been received from charitably disposed individuals. Justice Pearse, before whem the accused was brought, locked her up for examination.

CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ARRAULT AND RATTERY.

CHARGE OF PELONIOUS ASSAULT AND RATTERY. Thursday afternoon Officer Gallagher, of the Reserva-Thursday afternoon Officer Gallagher, of the Reserval Corps, arrested a young fellow about sixteen years of age, named George Morris, who, it is alleged, in a quartel with Frederick W. Hybern, also a boy, living at Me. 23 Macdougal street, strack the latter on the head with a piece of iron, the sharp end of which entering the eye of Hyburn, mutilated his eyeball so badly, that alight hopes are entertained of the ultimate recovery of the youth's eyesight. The youth was brought before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Fellos Court, who committed him for trial. The prisoner, on being examined, said that he did not mean to produce such fearful injury to the wounded boy.

Convention to Hasten the Extinction of From the Cincinnati Christian Advocate.]

A meeting was held on Tuesday, the little freath, at three o'clock, P. M., in the basement of the Associate Referenced Presbyterian Church, to consult on the propriety of calling a convention of Christians, of all swangelical denominations, to be held in this city, in Maynest, for the purpose of considering what measures ought to be adopted to hasten the estimation of slavery in the United States. The attendance, may the Centual Christians of Herald, was good, mearly all the evanget of Christians Herald, was good, mearly all the evanget of Christians Herald, was good, mearly all the evanget of Christians and present After prayer by Rev. Dr. Aydelatic he was realled to the chair. After a fall diacurster it was resolved.

1 the full is expedient to call a convention, as showed the convention of the first Wednesday in May next.

2 The the Chalipman appoint a committee of seven, from deferent denominations of Christians, to prepare and publish a call for add convention.

The following gentlement were appointed —

Her Professor lay, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. C. B. Boynton, Ber. Win G. W. Lewis, Levi Coffin, Rev. J. French and Mr. Joilfe.

The names of Hon. Bellamy florer and Rev. S. Weet, Jr. were added by the convention.

Wild Dock Smooting.—Three Educations apports.

Will Deck Shooting.—Three Edgartown soo men, on Tuesday, brought in from the plains so I than two hundred and twenty fire fine wild ducks, the result of their day's sport. Captain Peaks, who associated with Menura Benj. Hunford ade Jessph thur, says, had their amenualities he will they mit have taken double that rember it is proughly largest amount of game that has been killed in one on the bland thus season —were Bedford Merch 72.